

California State Journal of Medicine.

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Medical Society of the State of California

PHILIP MILLS JONES, M. D., Secretary and Editor

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IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All Scientific Papers submitted for Publication must be typewritten.

Notify the office promptly of any change of address, in order that mailing list and addresses in the Register may be corrected.

VOL. XIV NOVEMBER, 1916 No. 11

EDITORIAL NOTES

ANNUAL MEETING AT CORONADO.

Do not fail to mark on your next year's calendar the third week in April. The State Society will meet at Coronado the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of April, 1917. We are advised directly by the local society that they have already made arrangements at the Hotel El Coronado for accommodations for all our members who may attend, and for an ample supply of meeting rooms and the like. The local committee is also at work on arrangements for the entertainment of the members and their families, and from what is heard from the southern part of the state, next year's meeting ought to be in the nature of a "record-breaker." Certainly many things of the greatest importance will come before the Society for consideration.

INCREASED COSTS.

The cost of practically everything has in the last two years increased. This is particularly true of things relating to printing. For instance, the paper on which these words appear has more than doubled in cost within the last two years, making an increased expense of about \$700 a year. This additional cost extends into everything in the shape of paper used in the office, and large quantities of paper of all sorts are consumed in your office every year. Printing-ink, and particularly colored inks, have increased enormously in cost. Some colors which formerly sold at 80 cents a pound are now scarce at \$30 a pound.

If any of our members can assist us in securing additional advertisements to help make up some of this increased cost, it will be a great and distinct benefit to your Society.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The report of the Industrial Accident Commission for the year 1915 is interesting. The crude figures, taken from an analysis of the report as published in the *San Francisco Recorder*, are as follows:

"There were reported 67,538 injuries, as follows: Fatal, 533; permanent, 1264; temporary, 65,741.

"The total payments for the above injuries, reported up to June 30, 1916, amounted to \$2,002,706.04. This sum was apportioned between: Compensation to injured, \$1,150,503.56; medical payments, \$852,202.48.

"There were 13,254 injuries out of the 67,538 that lasted 15 days and over."

In 1915 there was a reduction of 158 industrial deaths from the year 1914, and there was also a decrease to the extent of 28 in permanent injuries. Temporary injuries, however, increased to the extent of 5500, thus confirming the universal experience the world over, that as compulsory industrial accident insurance progresses more care is given to those early and generally regarded as slight injuries, which not infrequently become serious. Of the amount of money paid for medical treatment, probably a conservative estimate would be to the effect that three-fourths of this would not have been paid for medical treatment had it not been for the industrial accident law.

MALPRACTICE; A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

The establishment of the Malpractice Indemnity Fund and the circular letter which was sent out to all members have resulted in a very large correspondence on the subject. Some of this will be referred to in another note. Singularly enough, in one mail came two very interesting letters:

I. A member of the Society wrote in, saying that he had been in practise 25 years; that he did not lack confidence in his skill and judgment; that he was never careless or negligent; that he had never been sued and did not expect ever to

POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The past fifteen years have witnessed a progressive development of the medical school until to-day its standard of academic excellence exceeds the sanguine hope of those to whom it had been merely a vision. Through its medical department the state university, roused to a sense of responsibility, has generously met the demands of public interest and welfare. But does a university completely fulfil its public purposes by the provision of facilities, however ample, for the better education of its undergraduates and by fostering intensive research in its clinics and laboratories? Is its mission ended with the charitable work of its hospital and clinic and with its activities in the field of hygiene and preventive medicine? Is not the university as a state school overlooking an important field of endeavor to which its facilities can be readily adapted?

Once cast loose from the curriculum the physician never again enters upon a formal plan of study. The accretions of his knowledge come more or less continuously through the channels of his own experience, haphazard discussions with his fellows, observations of their work, society meetings and such medical writings as by taste, preparation or inclination he may choose to read. There are probably many engaged in active practice, who long to return to the class-room, though perhaps it is no more than the longing of despair. They read medical science, but neither see nor hear it. As methods of investigation are developed or brought to light new facts they have no accessible opportunity to observe the working of these methods or to learn their application from those competent to discuss them.

In view of such a lack it would be desirable to effect some arrangement whereby those who would avail themselves could join a class in any special subject. Such an undertaking would seem to be within the proper province of the state university, a consistent part of its function as an educator. The suggestion contemplates the offering of courses to advanced or graduate students in purely academic work—not necessarily clinical instruction. Topics for courses can be readily found—for example, the recent developments in biochemistry, or again in the physiology of the circulation, in the interpretation of X-ray plates, etc. The institution of such courses will certainly bring the medical department of the state university into closer contact with the medical profession of the state, a very desirable relation.

USEFUL DRUGS.

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. can certainly not be accused of being a dry and useless thing. It has, through the Association, published a large number of both interesting and valuable pamphlets and books. Quite recently it has issued a dose book of useful drugs. This may be obtained from the Association for 10 cents a copy. A more extended

book on the same subject, with a considerable amount of descriptive matter appended to the discussion of each drug enumerated, can be had for 50 cents by addressing the Association. Either of these is worth many times the price.

NOTICE.

A course of lectures on medical preparedness is being given in the Library of the San Francisco County Medical Society every Thursday afternoon at 5 p. m. by the Army, Navy and Public Health Services.

While these lectures have not been attended by the large number who were expected, this is possibly because their attention has not been sufficiently drawn to them. A synopsis of the September lectures was published in the September JOURNAL, of the October lectures in the JOURNAL last month, and in this issue will be found those to be given in November. The November lectures will certainly be every bit as instructive and interesting as those of October, and should be attended by all, regardless of whether or not they failed to hear the first series.

Those who have any doubt as to the necessity of preparedness are urged to attend the meeting of the San Francisco County Medical Society on November 14th at 8:30 p. m., when they will be addressed by General Bell.

SWINDLERS.

From Oakland comes a communication referring to the fact that certain individuals are going around taking fake subscriptions to various publications, medical and otherwise, from physicians. In the present case the doctor's check was cashed by an optical company, but the notice which we printed was in time to save him the money, as the check had been stopped at the bank. The notice appeared in the September number of the JOURNAL, and in connection with the letter it might be well for you to refer back to it. Herewith is the letter:

"Sept. 16, 1916.

"California State Medical Journal,

"San Francisco.

"Gentlemen:

"The young man you described in your last issue has with him now a helper. He has light brown hair somewhat thinned out on top, fair complexion, and is of medium height and build. The description of the other man as printed in the JOURNAL expresses him very accurately. They had a very complete printed list of periodicals, both medical and lay, and represented themselves as students who were endeavoring to obtain a scholarship in the University of Washington. I enclose the mementoes of their little visit.

"Very sincerely,"

In addition to the above it may be noted that another man, tall, thin, blond, much hair, has been working in San Jose, and that still another bunco artist, alleging himself to represent Appleton, has been working in Oregon and Washington.

the cause of tuberculosis and the properties of the hypophosphites. After a review of the literature and in view of experimental work the Council concludes that there is no warrant for the use of hypophosphites in medicine, unless it be to secure the calcium effect from calcium hypophosphite and the ammonium action of ammonium hypophosphite. The Council reviews the claims made for the following and declares them ineligible for New and Nonofficial Remedies: Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, Fellows Medical Mfg. Co., Syrupus Roborans (Syrup Hypophosphites Comp. with Quinin, Strychnin and Manganese), Arthur Peter and Co., Schlotterbeck's Solution Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda (Liq. Hypophosphitum, Schlotterbeck's), The Schlotterbeck and Foss Co., Robinson's Hypophosphites, Robinson-Pettet Company, Eupaptic Hypophosphites, Nelson, Baker & Co., McArthur's Syrup of the Hypophosphites Comp. (Lime and Soda), The McArthur Hypophosphite Co. Though in general no therapeutic claims so far as the hypophosphites are concerned are made for the following, the Council held their use irrational and directed their omission from New and Nonofficial Remedies which now describes them: Borchardt's Malt Olive with Hypophosphites, Maltzime with Hypophosphites, Maltine with Hypophosphites and Maltine with Olive Oil and Hypophosphites. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 2, 1916, p. 760.)

The Therapeutic Value of the Glycerophosphates.—In view of the very convincing evidence that the glycerophosphates do not possess the therapeutic properties attributed to them and are not superior to ordinary phosphates, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry examined the following proprietary glycerophosphate preparations: Tonols (Schering and Glatz) comprising Iron, Lime, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Potassium, Quinine, Sodium, and Strychnine "Tonols," Duotonol Tablets, Triotonol Tablets, Quantonol Tablets, Sextonol Tablets, Phosphorcin Compound (Eimer and Amend), Robinol (John Wyeth and Bro.), Phosphoglycerate of Lime (Fougera and Co.), Elixir Glycerophosphates, Nux Vomica and Damiana (Sharp and Dohme). The Council reports that unwarranted therapeutic claims are made for all of these preparations. In addition the composition of Robinol and Elixir Glycerophosphate, Nux Vomica and Damiana is semi-secret, and Tonols, Phosphorcin Compound and Robinol bear objectionable names. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 30, 1916, p. 1033.)

Arsenobenzol and Diarsenol.—The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry reports that it found Arsenobenzol, made by the Dermatological Research Laboratories, Philadelphia Polyclinic, Philadelphia, and Diarsenol made by the Synthetic Drug Company, Toronto, Canada, substantially identical with salvarsan in composition, and equal to salvarsan in therapeutic efficiency. The Council reports that these products have not been admitted to New and Nonofficial Remedies because there is a doubt as to the legality of their sale in the United States. But for this doubt as to their legal status, both products would be entirely eligible to N. N. R. (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 16, 1916, p. 879.)

Secretogen.—The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry has reported that commercial secretin preparations examined (Secretogen and Duodenin) contained no secretin and also that secretin is inert when given by mouth. While practically admitting the correctness of the Council's findings, the manufacturer of Secretogen (The G. W. Carnrick Co.) in a letter to the Council sets forth the company's claims for Secretogen on a new and altogether improbable basis. Since the arguments are purely speculative, the Council reaffirms its previous action declaring this preparation ineligible for New and Nonofficial Remedies (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 9, 1916, p. 828.)

Glyco-Thymoline and Poliomyelitis.—The manufacturers of Glyco-Thymoline are circularizing physicians, advising dependence on Glyco-Thymoline as a preventive against poliomyelitis. A report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry pointed out that this preparation is simply a weak antiseptic, so feeble that even in full strength it does not kill *Staphylococcus aureus* in four hours and is of little, if any, greater therapeutic value than sterile salt solution (Jour. A. M. A., Sept. 16, 1916, p. 895.)

SOCIAL INSURANCE COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Alameda County—Dr. H. S. Delamere, chairman; Dr. F. H. Bowles, Dr. H. A. Makinson.

Butte County—Dr. Edw. E. Baumeister, Dr. N. T. Enloe, Dr. J. O. Chiapella.

Los Angeles County—Dr. Wm. Wenzlick, chairman; Dr. J. Ross Moore and Dr. T. Percival Gerson.

Mendocino County—Dr. L. C. Gregory, Dr. Oswald H. Beckman, Dr. H. O. Cleland, Dr. S. L. Rea, Dr. E. H. Sawyer.

Stanislaus County—Dr. B. F. Surryhne, Dr. F. R. Delappe, Dr. E. V. Falk.

Sacramento County—Dr. E. M. Wilder, chairman; W. A. Beattie and J. P. Dillon.

San Bernardino County—Dr. G. G. Moseley, Dr. Carroll C. Davis, Dr. C. G. Hilliard.

San Diego County—Dr. Homer C. Oatman, Dr. R. J. Pickard, Dr. Harry Wegefath, Dr. P. M. Carrington, Dr. R. L. Doig.

San Francisco County—Dr. John H. Graves, chairman; Drs. Rene Bine, F. W. Birtch, F. B. Carpenter, A. W. Hewlett, T. W. Huntington, J. H. O'Connor, Langley Porter.

Orange County—Dr. H. M. Robertson, Dr. J. I. Clark, Dr. A. M. Weedie.

Santa Cruz County—Dr. J. M. Gates, Dr. Keck, Dr. E. E. Porter.

Sonoma County—R. M. Bonar, J. W. Cline, N. R. H. Juell.

Tulare County—A. W. Preston, J. T. Melvin, R. N. Fuller.

Ventura County—Dr. D. W. Mott, Dr. C. A. Jensen, Dr. B. E. Merrill, Dr. H. B. Osborn.

These are all the counties reported to date, October 18th.

Committee on State Industrial Accident Laws.

Los Angeles County—Dr. Wm. R. Moloney, chairman; Dr. E. H. Southworth and Dr. C. P. Thomas.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS EXAMINATION.

The Surgeon General of the Army announces that preliminary examination for appointment of first lieutenants in the Army Medical Corps will be held early in January, 1917, at points to be hereafter designated.

Full information concerning this examination can be procured upon application to the "Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C." The essential requirements to secure an invitation are that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, between 22 and 32 years of age at time of receiving commission in Medical Corps, a graduate of a medical school legally authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, of good moral character and habits, and shall have had at least one year's hospital training as an interne, after graduation. Applicants who are serving this post-graduate internship and can complete same before October 1, 1917, can take the January examination. The examination will be held simultaneously throughout the country at points where boards can be convened. Due consideration will be given to localities from which applications are received, in order to lessen the traveling expenses of applicants as much as possible.

In order to perfect all necessary arrangements for the examination, applications should be for-

warded without delay to the Surgeon General of the Army.

There are at present two hundred and twenty-eight vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Army.

DENTAL PREPAREDNESS.

What is the most important attribute of a soldier?

Good feet? No.

Good eyesight? No.

Good brains? No.

What then? Good teeth.

A soldier may have good feet, good eyesight, and good brains, but if he has bad teeth, he can't eat. If he can't eat he can't march near enough to the enemy to see him and use his brains to fight him.

How does a soldier get good teeth? By having good teeth in childhood.

How do children keep good teeth? Through being taught by their mother how to keep their teeth clean and having their teeth looked after while they are growing. This makes good teeth for future soldiers.

It would seem, then, as though the first patriotic duty of a mother was to keep her children's teeth in good condition. It is.

LECTURES ON MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

given in the Library of the San Francisco County Medical Society every Thursday at 4:45 p. m.

Thursday, November 2nd, 1916, 4:45 P. M.

13. Map Reading and Military Tactics. Captain Morrison C. Stayer, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: By map reading we mean not only the ability to grasp at a glance the general features of a map, but to form a clear conception or mental picture of the appearance of the ground represented by the map. This involves the ability to convert map distances instantly to the corresponding ground distances; to get a correct idea of the network of streams, roads, heights, slopes and all forms of military cover and obstacles. We will discuss: scale of maps; differences of elevation; contours; hachures; directions on maps; orientation of a map; true meridian; conventional signs; visibility.

Thursday, November 9th, 4:45 P. M.

10. The Sanitary Service of War and the Demobilization Period. Captain Ralph G. DeVoe, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: Examination of individual soldiers, physical, mental, laboratory, modified by field conditions and requirements of active service. Prophylactic treatment of smallpox and typhoid under like conditions. Influence of war on incidence of venereal disease. Communicable diseases as seen in war time; typhoid, typhus, cholera, meningitis, dysentery; facilities available in the field for diagnosis and isolation. Water supply in active service, in camps, semi-permanent and permanent; on the march. The demobilization period: precautions to avoid infection of civil population by returning soldiers; care of permanently disabled; pension records.

Thursday, November 16th, 1916, 4:45 P. M.

11. Wounds in War and Their Treatment. Major John W. Hanner, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: Wound-dealing missiles in modern warfare; small arms bullets, shrapnel, high explosive shells, grenades, bombs, aeroplane darts. Characteristics of wounds inflicted by various projectiles; infection. General treatment of wounds. Treatment of regional wounds. After treatment.

Thursday, November 23, 1916, 4:45 P. M.

12. The Army Ration and the Principles of Cooking in the Field. Colonel Charles R. Krauthoff, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: Definition; varieties—garrison, travel, reserve, field, emergency, haversack, etc.; components and substitutes; the baking of bread in the field; cooking apparatus; management of the field kitchen; the feeding of the sick in field hospitals; the mess kit; individual cooking; liquid coffee; ration supply in the field.

Wednesday, November 29th, 1916, 4:45 P. M.

9. Camp Sites, Field Sanitation and Camping Expedients. Lieut.-Colonel Frank B. Cheatham, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army.

Synopsis: A typical arrangement of organizations in camp; effect of soil and environment; different methods employed in disposal of waste; water supply and some of the precautions to be taken. Cooking with field equipment.

NEW MEMBERS.

Coy, Louis Milton, San Bernardino.
McNeil, Warren T., Stockton.
Bacon, D. N., Pomona.
Norton, C. W., Los Angeles.
Utley, J. H., Los Angeles.
Foote, Chas. G., Long Beach.
Henry, W. O., Los Angeles.
Holt, Rufus A., Los Angeles.
Magee, I. L., Venice.
Metcalf, Julia T., Los Angeles.
Rand, Carl W., Los Angeles.
Rice, H. W., Los Angeles.
Riggin, L. Lore, Pasadena.
Dunham, Ira B., Brawley.
Dunlap, Frank, Brawley.
Walters, Ethel Madeline, San Francisco.
Keating, John J., San Francisco.
Kerr, W. J., Sebastopol.
Gibson, Arthur Collis, San Francisco.
Swearingen, A. Wm., San Diego.
Six, C. S., Stockton.
Hutchings, Robt. K., San Francisco.
Frary, Louis A., Oakland.
Klingerman, Geo. E., Sanitarium.
Schroeter, Oscar V., Los Angeles.
Zorb, Geo. A., Los Angeles.
McNeile, Lyle G., Los Angeles.
McNeile, Olga, Los Angeles.
Smalley, C. A., Los Angeles.
Herbert, Henry, Los Angeles.
Reeng, Jos. D., San Francisco.
Lemon, Carrie M. J., San Jose.

DEATHS.

Sutton, Irwin Coleman, Los Angeles.
Barney, H. U., Napa.
Mason, Daniel Newton, Suisun.
McKay, Winfield S., San Diego.
Rubin, Barney (died in Kansas City).
Smith, Robert Bremmer, Pinole.
McMurtry, Milton, Sr., Clovis.
Dunn, Eugene C., Fresno.